12/11/86 C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

December 10, 1986 • $1.95
Volume XXXIII, Number 15

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Savvy public-relations aides have helped Education Secretary William J. Bennett turn his image around. Story on Page 16.

Though tiny, the 19-member League for Innovation in the Community College has a big impact. Story on Page 3.

Scientists are beginning to take steps toward determining the sequence of chemical units in the human genome. Story on Page 6.

The intervention of an administrator in a professor's classroom is at the heart of a dispute at Tennessee State University. Story on Page 13.

The president of the University of Alaska has called for a radical reorganization of the state's system of higher education. Story on Page 17.

The assets of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation have more than doubled in two years. Story on Page 23.

The Billings Library at the University of Vermont is one of the masterpieces of American college architecture. Story on Page 26.

New Start is a program that gives potential academic dropouts at the City University of New York just that. Story on Page 29.

A former ice-hockey player has filed a lawsuit challenging the fairness of an obscure N.C.A.A. rule limiting athletic scholarships to one year. Story on Page 34.

Under the Sandinistas, the goal of Nicaragua's universities is to produce as many new professionals as possible. Story on Page 38.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Architecture	26-27
Athletics	34-37
Books	12, 14
Bulletin Board	52-103
Calendar of Events	47-48
Computers	14
Deadlines	48-50
Deaths	47
Gazette	47
Government & Politics	16-22
Grants	22, 25
International	38-43
Letters & Opinion	44-46
Personal & Professional	13-15
Philanthropy	23-25
Scholarship	6-12
Students	29-32

OPENINGS UP 50 PCT. SINCE 1984

Job Market for Professors in English and Foreign Languages Shows Vigor

By SCOTT HELLER

NEW YORK

The job market for English and foreign-language scholars, long thought comatose if not dead, is showing strong signs of life.

The swarm of applicants who will attend the Modern Language Association convention later this month will find more jobs available than ever.

The association reports a "vast" increase in the number of positions advertised in its *Job Information List* in the last two years.

Since 1984, the available openings have increased by 50 per cent. This October and December, the association listed more advertisements than ever before in its history.

"We are very encouraged," said Phyllis Franklin, executive director of the M.L.A. "I'm willing to take my hat off my head, but it's too soon to throw it up in the air."

In a sharp turnaround, more colleges are advertising for full-time, tenure-track positions in English and the foreign languages, as opposed to lecturers and instructors. Ms. Franklin called this shift "good news for the profession."

But she stopped short of proclaiming an end to the job crisis. "I want to see what next year looks like," she said.

Some Complain About Listings

Indeed, nothing guarantees that the advertised jobs for 1987 will be filled. The M.L.A. listings, while widely read and respected, are also the subject of complaints. Some applicants contend that universities advertise jobs even though "inside" candidates have already been identified.

No matter how rough an indicator, however, the recent developments are a bright spot in a situation long seen as dismal.

In October 1984, colleges and universities listed 499 job openings in foreign languages. This October, the number was 777. In English, the openings have jumped from 567 in 1984 to 868 this year.

In 1975, 434 jobs were listed in English and 373 in foreign languages.

"It's a very vast improvement on a very

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

French Students Reject Prime Minister's Plea and Continue to Protest University Reforms

By DAVID DICKSON

PARIS

University and high-school students throughout France, rejecting a televised appeal by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, continued massive demonstrations last week against his government's proposals for reforming higher education.

The proposed reforms would give individual universities new authority to set fees and entrance requirements, moves that the protesters said threatened to produce inequality of opportunity and excessive selectivity.

Last Thursday, students by the hundreds of thousands, including many who had come here from other parts of the country, held the largest demonstration yet—an afternoon march on the National Assembly. Some violence was reported.

Protest leaders, pleased with the turnout, claimed to have one million participants, while police estimates put the number at about 200,000. Either way, the government's hopes for an ebbing of support for the student movement clearly were not fulfilled, and rumors circulated that its proposals might be withdrawn.

In the previous week, as student strikes spread throughout France, crowds of demonstrators said to number as many as 500,000 disrupted traffic on the Left Bank for several hours.

The protests, which began in mid-November, persisted last week in spite of an

Continued on Page 43, Column 1

Black South Africans Propose Guidelines for U.S. College Aid

They fear ill-conceived plans could strengthen apartheid

By PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

EAST LANSING, MICH.

Black South African leaders are expressing growing concern about the design of U.S. education programs being planned to benefit their countrymen.

At a time when more and more American colleges are seeking ways to have direct involvement in providing educational opportunities for black South Africans, the leaders warn that some programs have been hastily planned and ill conceived. As a result, they say, those efforts have the potential to strengthen the institutions of apartheid rather than help blacks.

The text of guidelines for U.S. programs to provide education and training for black South Africans appears on Page 40.

Such concerns led some two dozen educational leaders from South Africa and neighboring states, in meetings with American educators and foundation officials here last month, to draft and endorse a set of proposed guidelines for U.S. programs that support the education and training of blacks from their countries.

The guidelines say that assistance from abroad is appreciated and acceptable "provided it is responsive and sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the people as perceived by them" and is not intended to undermine their struggle against apartheid.

Among other things, the guidelines urge support only for projects that will not interfere with opposition to apartheid or with international movements for sanctions and divestment. They call for a ban on support for programs controlled by the government in Pretoria or its agents, including the authorities in the South African tribal homelands, which are often referred to by blacks there as "bantustans."

The proposal also urges institutions that

Continued on Page 40, Column 1

At Clarkson U., Every Student Has a 'Z,' but Computer 'Geeks' Are Few

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

POTSDAM, N.Y.

The freshman class always includes a few serious "geeks," says Lawrence Carreiro—kids who are so shy that they hide in their rooms with their computers for the first three or four weeks. But after that crisis is over, he says, "you don't find too many people geeking."

Thus Mr. Carreiro lays to rest the first assumption many people make about Clarkson University, an engineering school where every student has a microcomputer: that the place must be full of people who would rather work on their computers than do anything else.

Mr. Carreiro, now a senior, is a member of the first class that was issued computers at Clarkson. Today every undergraduate here has a "Z"—a Zenith microcomputer—and has had one since the first day of freshman orientation. Clarkson gives the computers to the students; the cost is covered by tuition.

"The kids here aren't that much different from the kids on any other campus," says Elizabeth Fouracre, also a senior. "Our conversations are based on our classes, not 'Did you get more memory for your Z?' If some guy came up to me and talked like that, I would have some doubts about him."

As far as Clarkson students are concerned, having a computer hasn't changed college life dramatically. The chief advantage, they say, is convenience. Students don't have to stand in line or wait until 2 a.m. to get to a computer terminal so they can complete a programming assign-

Continued on Page 30, Column 1

Belief in 'Creation Science' Perplexes Researchers

Scientists dispute the argument—to be presented before the Supreme Court this week—that creationism should be taught beside evolution in the schools. Story on Page 6.

NIH Investigates Test of Vaccine in Argentina

WASHINGTON

The National Institutes of Health are trying to determine if the Wistar Institute, a biomedical-research center with close ties to the University of Pennsylvania, violated federal guidelines when it took part in a test of a genetically altered rabies vaccine in Argentina without seeking permission from United States—or Argentine—officials.

The agency has asked Wistar officials to clarify whether or not they used N.I.H. money to help pay for the field test, said Bernard Talbot, an adviser to the N.I.H. director on genetic-engineering issues. That is the crucial issue, Mr. Talbot said.

The N.I.H. requires scientists who receive its support for "projects done abroad" involving genetically engineered products to follow the agency's guidelines, which require prior federal approval for field tests.

Wistar used N.I.H. grant money to develop a genetically altered vaccine for rabies. But Mr. Talbot said there was nothing in Wistar's grant applications or reports to indicate that it used some of the agency's money in the Argentine field test.

Wistar officials told reporters that they did not use any N.I.H. money to pay for the test. One of the officials also said they had understood that the Pan American Health Organization, which actually conducted the test, would take care of making any notifications that were necessary. Argentine authorities halted the field test after they learned about it.

Hilary Koprowski, Wistar's director and a professor of research medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, headed the institute's effort in the Argentine test.

A request from the Foundation on Economic Trends, an organization led by Jeremy Rifkin, a persistent critic of biotechnology, prompted the N.I.H. to investigate the matter. The foundation argued that the term "projects done abroad" in the guidelines referred to any product tested abroad that was developed with N.I.H. money, whether the money supported the actual field test or not.

But Mr. Talbot, who is heading N.I.H.'s inquiry into the matter, said that, as he interprets the guidelines, they cover only foreign field tests actually paid for with N.I.H. money.

—COLLEEN CORDES

Research: Blacks Gain and Lose

Continued from Preceding Page

Mr. Farley, 20 per cent of black men had reached managerial or professional levels in 1982, compared to 6 per cent in 1950. Thirty-two per cent of white men had reached those levels in 1982, he said, a 12-per-cent rise since 1950.

As for income, in 1960 "black women's hourly earnings were 61 per cent of those of white women, but this increased to 98 per cent by 1980, and in 1985 the hourly earnings of black women exceeded those of whites," Mr. Farley wrote. "In the past employed black women worked fewer hours than white women. Black women now report greater hours of employment, and, as a result, the average annual earnings of black women are in excess of those of white women."

FACT–FILE

Sources of University Research Funds

Ranking of institutions that spent more than $30-million in fiscal 1985

	Total	Federal government	State, local government	Industry	Institutional funds	Other
1. Johns Hopkins University	$366,563,000	$307,063,000†	$ 1,333,000	$ 0	$ 4,619,000	$ 15,548,000
2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	242,986,000	189,935,000‡	383,000	32,007,000	1,763,000	18,978,000
3. University of Wisconsin at Madison	209,425,000	133,989,000	26,961,000	7,217,000	27,682,000	12,576,000
4. Cornell University	203,226,000	118,319,000‡	26,883,000	12,526,000	23,274,000	19,244,000
5. Stanford University	199,186,000	172,423,000‡	374,000	8,044,000	7,347,000	10,997,000
6. University of Minnesota	173,322,000	87,776,000	19,439,000	8,135,000	38,231,000	19,741,000
7. University of Washington	163,962,000	135,830,000	1,523,000	8,887,000	5,265,000	12,457,000
8. University of Michigan	163,713,000	106,147,000	2,272,000	11,677,000	35,434,000	8,183,000
9. University of California at Berkeley	149,900,000	96,779,000‡	2,294,000	0	39,361,000	11,466,000
10. University of California at Los Angeles	149,744,000	109,689,000	836,000	0	19,219,000	20,000,000
11. Texas A&M University	146,381,000	71,346,000	52,240,000	11,791,000	3,636,000	7,428,000
12. University of California at San Diego	145,580,000	115,932,000	842,000	0	14,092,000	15,184,000*
13. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	139,563,000	80,536,000	18,008,000	7,806,000	29,257,000	4,256,000
14. Harvard University	137,663,000*	103,556,000	380,000*	5,410,000*	8,651,000*	19,666,000*
15. Columbia University, main division	136,577,000	120,120,000	1,193,000	4,027,000	2,034,000	9,203,000
16. University of California at San Francisco	131,348,000	95,615,000	2,059,000	0	16,396,000	17,276,000*
17. University of Pennsylvania	130,397,000	92,893,000	572,000	3,685,000	14,062,000	19,185,000
18. University of Texas at Austin	123,337,000	62,462,000	5,302,000	2,136,000	40,743,000	12,694,000
19. University of California at Davis	114,862,000	47,652,000	3,671,000	0	52,476,000	11,063,000
20. Pennsylvania State University	113,196,000	70,099,000	4,258,000	15,715,000	22,620,000	504,000
21. Yale University	107,245,000	86,922,000	2,786,000	1,729,000	12,152,000	1,857,000
22. University of Arizona	105,785,000	51,894,000	1,335,000	9,402,000	38,536,000	4,798,000
23. Ohio State University	103,350,000	53,249,000	12,207,000	7,140,000	17,126,000	13,627,000
24. University of Southern California	97,282,000	76,425,000	738,000	5,361,000	14,024,000	733,000
25. University of Maryland at College Park	96,484,000	39,450,000	27,184,000*	8,532,000*	21,308,000*	0
26. University of Colorado	93,416,000	69,359,000	251,000	2,234,000	12,961,000	8,611,000
27. Michigan State University	92,515,000	46,605,000	18,794,000	2,686,000	21,040,000	3,390,000
28. University of Florida	91,298,000	42,031,000	4,996,000	8,254,000	30,748,000	5,269,000
29. Georgia Institute of Technology	90,445,000	50,349,000	1,194,000	18,730,000	20,172,000	0
30. Louisiana State University	88,953,000	25,492,000	29,292,000	746,000	26,209,000	7,214,000
31. Purdue University	88,806,000	48,542,000	11,282,000	9,583,000	17,617,000	1,982,000
32. University of Rochester	86,650,000	64,064,000‡	4,455,000	8,896,000	5,135,000	6,100,000
33. New York University	83,896,000	60,567,000	609,000	3,742,000	11,618,000	7,360,000
34. University of Georgia	83,548,000	28,403,000	1,590,000	3,729,000	49,337,000	489,000
35. Washington University	80,233,000	61,060,000	389,000	9,617,000	4,203,000	4,964,000
36. University of Chicago	79,929,000	66,950,000‡	1,193,000	1,044,000	5,896,000	4,846,000
37. University of Connecticut	75,155,000	38,944,000	813,000	4,572,000	15,532,000	15,294,000
38. Oregon State University	74,768,000	41,117,000	16,477,000	4,245,000	3,199,000	9,730,000
39. North Carolina State University	74,471,000	22,253,000	2,074,000	8,249,000	38,876,000	3,019,000
40. Northwestern University	72,337,000	42,317,000	311,000	1,690,000	23,110,000	4,909,000
41. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	71,844,000	55,746,000	12,330,000*	1,177,000	0	2,591,000
42. Duke University	68,890,000	58,437,000	571,000	5,193,000	2,943,000	3,755,000
43. Iowa State University	67,276,000	16,030,000‡	13,228,000	3,131,000	32,450,000	2,439,000
44. Yeshiva University	66,856,000	55,794,000	0	0	5,902,000	4,960,000
45. California Institute of Technology	65,810,000	56,805,000‡	433,000	2,678,000	3,981,000	1,913,000
46. University of Iowa	64,923,000	48,059,000	160,000	1,556,000	10,273,000	4,875,000
47. University of Pittsburgh	63,796,000	48,714,000	768,000	4,069,000	4,365,000	5,880,000
48. Baylor College of Medicine	63,197,000	41,749,000	0	4,241,000	8,034,000	9,173,000
49. Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University	60,558,000	25,650,000	19,382,000	6,772,000	8,754,000	0
50. Carnegie Mellon University	60,292,000	37,666,000	3,473,000	11,780,000	1,626,000	5,747,000*
51. Rutgers University	59,392,000	23,947,000	10,506,000	2,108,000	19,914,000*	2,917,000
52. Rockefeller University	59,159,000	30,047,000	498,000	2,861,000	16,444,000	9,308,000
53. University of Miami	58,035,000	32,817,000	559,000	7,892,000	13,204,000	3,563,000
54. State University of New York at Buffalo	57,045,000	42,860,000	840,000	243,000	10,554,000	2,748,000
55. University of Texas System Cancer Center	56,137,000	19,408,000	0	0	25,835,000	10,894,000
56. Indiana University	54,796,000	37,527,000	523,000	2,718,000	9,631,000	4,397,000
57. University of Utah	54,354,000	45,564,000	1,145,000	1,706,000	3,380,000	2,559,000
58. University of Hawaii at Manoa	54,025,000	34,886,000	16,296,000	250,000	1,695,000	898,000
59. University of Virginia	51,653,000	35,152,000	2,777,000	761,000	6,897,000	6,066,000
60. Case Western Reserve University	51,596,000	42,182,000	370,000	2,406,000	3,422,000	3,216,000
61. University of Missouri at Columbia	50,765,000	18,577,000	9,661,000	3,402,000	15,624,000	3,501,000
62. Oklahoma State University	49,094,000	11,833,000	2,070,000	2,972,000	28,025,000	4,194,000
63. University of Illinois at Chicago	48,734,000	28,357,000	902,000	909,000	16,311,000	4,255,000
64. University of Nebraska at Lincoln	47,809,000	17,156,000	1,293,000	2,063,000	26,328,000	969,000
65. State University of New York at Stony Brook	47,495,000	31,946,000	1,327,000	1,412,000	7,026,000	5,784,000
66. University of Kentucky	47,387,000	16,497,000	11,074,000	4,768,000	15,048,000	0
67. University of Alabama at Birmingham	47,167,000	39,030,000	840,000	3,705,000	0	3,592,000
68. U. of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas	46,671,000	34,087,000	30,000	3,967,000	64,000	8,523,000
69. New Mexico State University	46,198,000	29,235,000	9,049,000	1,730,000	822,000	5,362,000
70. Princeton University	46,027,000	30,892,000	250,000	1,184,000	9,409,000	4,292,000*
71. Washington State University	45,878,000	20,567,000	964,000	1,465,000	14,802,000	8,080,000
72. University of New Mexico	45,581,000	33,040,000	4,190,000	3,875,000	2,739,000	1,737,000
73. University of California at Irvine	44,456,000	34,772,000	869,000	0	2,910,000	5,907,000
74. University of California at Riverside	44,233,000	13,864,000	1,970,000	0	25,187,000	3,212,000
75. Colorado State University	44,171,000	28,702,000	5,537,000	6,467,000	3,201,000	264,000
76. Boston University	44,135,000	38,257,000	1,015,000	1,994,000	2,000	2,867,000*
77. Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	43,132,000	38,560,000	3,000	646,000	679,000	3,244,000*
78. University of Cincinnati	42,709,000	24,924,000	201,000	1,880,000	10,654,000	5,050,000
79. University of Oklahoma	42,290,000	17,229,000	668,000	2,328,000	21,254,000	811,000
80. Mississippi State University	41,376,000	11,151,000	16,151,000	1,606,000	11,164,000	1,304,000
81. City U. of New York Mt. Sinai School of Medicine	37,750,000	23,967,000	323,000	1,426,000	3,742,000	8,292,000
82. University of Massachusetts at Amherst	37,719,000	21,338,000	1,893,000	3,096,000	10,318,000	1,274,000
83. Utah State University	37,528,000	21,716,000	8,440,000	1,365,000	5,630,000	375,000
84. Kansas State University	37,233,000	10,421,000	16,801,000	721,000	6,915,000	2,375,000
85. Auburn University	36,279,000	19,237,000	13,670,000	2,699,000	6,822,000	3,051,000*
86. Virginia Commonwealth University	35,221,000	26,816,000	1,018,000	2,019,000	2,588,000	2,780,000
87. Florida State University	34,969,000	16,910,000	463,000	191,000	16,676,000	729,000
88. Vanderbilt University	34,180,000	24,709,000	601,000	3,376,000	2,250,000	3,244,000
89. Clemson University	32,326,000	9,965,000	10,216,000	1,800,000	9,491,000	854,000
90. Emory University	30,706,000	26,136,000	406,000	2,395,000	317,000	1,450,000*
91. University of California at Santa Barbara	30,055,000	23,131,000	534,000	0	3,152,000	3,238,000
Total, top 91 institutions	**$7,637,185,000**	**$4,905,717,000**	**$526,332,000**	**$383,889,000**	**$1,263,219,000**	**$558,028,000**
Total, all institutions*	**$9,503,725,000**	**$6,002,558,000**	**$866,677,000**	**$538,203,000**	**$1,592,799,000**	**$704,489,000**

† Includes Applied Physics Laboratory with $257-million in federally financed research-and-development expenditures.
‡ Excludes expenditures at university-associated federally funded research-and-development centers.
* Indicates estimated numbers.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION